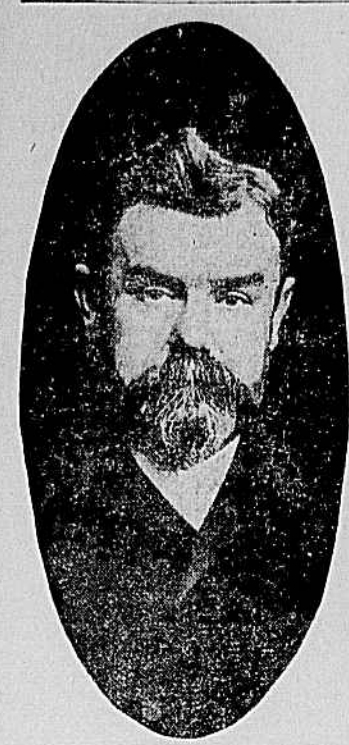


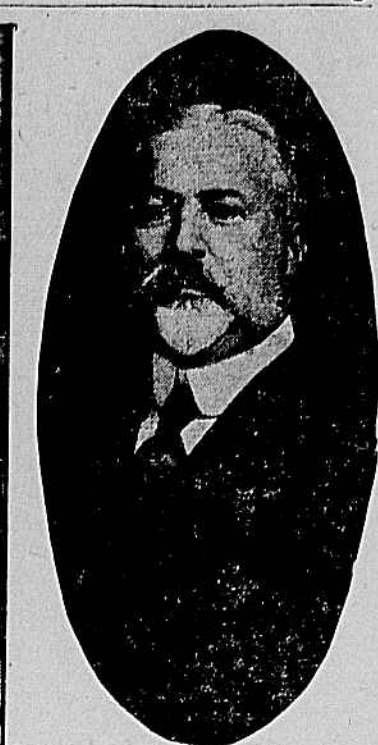
# Vital Problems Considered in Papers Read at Conventions Yesterday



HON. THOMAS M. MULRY,  
of New York, President of St. Vincent  
de Paul Society.



St. Vincent de Paul Society in front of St. Mary's Hall. Photo taken by Foster for The Times-Dispatch after morning session yesterday.



MR. EDMOND J. BUTLER,  
of New York, Secretary of St. Vincent  
de Paul Society.

## DAY OF ASYLUMS FOR ORPHANS HAS PASSED

Speakers Declare That Individual Homes Should Be Secured for Children—Conference of St. Vincent de Paul Holds Three Sessions.

Three phases of charitable work were considered at the sessions of the National Conference of St. Vincent de Paul yesterday, the papers presented proving the texts for a discussion which demonstrated the ability of the membership of the convention, as well as showed the progress of thought brought about by great gatherings in which men from all sections of the country compare notes as to methods and results. "Dependent families" was the topic of the morning session; an exceedingly interesting and valuable discussion of the root of dependent children, with an explanation of the placing-out system, took up the afternoon and the care of the dependent sick poor was considered at the night session.

Following the evening session there was an informal reception in the rooms of the McGill Catholic Union, and during the afternoon the ladies, accompanying members of the conference, were taken on automobile rides to various points of interest about the city. The sessions will continue to-day in St. Mary's Hall, on Marshall Street, with the conference mass and communion this morning at 8 o'clock in St. Peter's Church.

**Annual Sermon.**—The annual conference sermon was delivered in St. Peter's Church yesterday morning by the Rev. Dr. J. J. McMahon, of New York City, spiritual director of the Superior Council of New York. His text was "The poor ye will have with you always," the theme of the address being the zeal which the members of the conference should bring to their work for pure and applied charity. St. Peter's Church was handsomely decorated for the occasion, and a large number of visiting priests took part in the mass which preceded the sermon.

**Conference Begins.**—The first general session of the Conference was opened with prayer by Father, (John) of the cathedral parish, President Mulry occupying the chair. The topic of the morning, "Dependent Families," was discussed in three able papers, after which the discussion was thrown open and many valuable ideas were exchanged. Mr. George R. Regan, of Boston, read a paper of "Visiting Poor Families in Their Homes," which the speaker declared to be a most essential feature to the work of the St. Vincent societies, opening his remarks, Mr. Regan said, "We must set right the minds of those who are unfamiliar with the workings of our society, believe us to be simply a corps of 'charity expressmen,' dropping at the doors of the poor bundles of food, clothing or fuel, work after work, and then, with a departing sigh of relief, consider our duties ended."

"Our society stands for the intelligent distribution in the homes of the poor of such material relief as our visitors find to be required. We do not represent that type of relief which is a promoter of poverty rather than a reliever of poverty."

**Adequate Relief.**—Mr. Albert Hoen, of Baltimore, Md., followed with a thoughtful paper on "Adequate Relief," giving many concrete illustrations from the experience of the Baltimore charitable associations. Adequate relief was described as that measure of relief which would cause dependent families under favorable circumstances to become independent. The speaker made a clear distinction between the poor who would remain poor whatever is done for them, and those who may be truly relieved. "The poor who, through adversity or through conditions beyond their control, are in the legitimate field of the true charity worker," continued the speaker, who argued that the relief of the poor was not the mere doing out of alms. "Relieving the effect and leaving the cause is not an adequate relief, and will leave that family in need of relief indefinitely."

**Religion in the Home.**—Mr. William H. Hardy, of Boston, presented a paper on the "Spiritual Character of the Home," in which it was shown that material aid is often asked in cases where spiritual assistance is most needed. Religion was pictured in glowing terms as the great healer of souls, that which consoles and strengthens in poverty, illness and sorrow, so much of which has its origin in sin. Home religion was exalted as the force which made for love and joy in the home, rather than quarrels, disgust and even hatred. The speaker strongly pictured the life of the children in a home without religion, showing them easy prey to the snares and pitfalls of life. "True charity cannot exist in the heart without and outward overflowing kindness to the children. It is this force which makes for cleanliness in place of dirt,

health in place of disease, courage where all was despair, smiles and laughter replacing tears, words of love instead of curses; sobriety, purity and piety instead of drunkenness, vice and irreverence."

**General Discussion.**—The discussion of the general topic presented by the three papers was led by Mr. John E. Dougherty, of Brooklyn, who took up the phase of adequate relief, giving an interesting account of the problems of New York City with its emigrant horde. He also discussed the rental problem as faced by all charity workers in great cities, speaking of the importance of keeping the family together and having a roof over their heads and arguing that each individual case should be treated on its merits, rather than by general rules. Mr. Biggs, of Baltimore, said that the rental problem was entirely too much importance was given to the distribution of material relief of a temporary character. "The theory of our society," he continued, "is of reconstructing and making the family self-sustaining. Simply to take a family up and carry it a limited number of days and then drop it does no more good than to take a dime out of our pocket and pass it to the street corner loafer. Dirt, poverty, intemperance, vice, these are effects—some where back of it all is a cause. By patience, care and tact we must find this cause. When it is removed, the effects will disappear. We must make the families feel that they are members of the community, decent and self-respecting."

"Too many people regard charity as a sort of equation in which there is a family on one hand and a dollar grocery ticket on the other."

**The Three Classes.**—Mr. Gonner, of Dubuque, discussed the work of charity as seen in a city of over 10,000, plans which he acknowledged would not always be suitable or feasible in larger cities. The speaker found three classes of poor: "God's poor, the devil's poor and the poor devils," a distinction which proved a laugh. "It is the third class that requires and should have the most attention," said Mr. Gonner. "These are the people who will soon be self-sustaining and who need relief through no fault of their own." The speaker advocated the plan for having the societies of St. Vincent compare their relief rolls with those of the city and other organized charities, to prevent imposition and duplication, holding that this by no means violated the pledge of the St. Vincent organization in which every name of a person helped is kept entirely private.

Mr. Daniel McCann, of Chicago, discussed the visiting of poor families in their homes, telling of the work of the Catholic probation officers in juvenile courts.

Mr. James T. Reilly, a prominent lawyer of Harrisburg, Pa., discussed co-operation with other charitable organizations, both of other churches and of the State, advocating a confidential exchange of the names of those who were being helped.

**The Paid Agent.**—Mr. J. A. Doyle, of Louisville, told of the cottage system which prevails in that city, in which there are no slums, the working people generally owning their own cottages in the suburbs.

Dr. Charles F. McKenna, of New York, discussed the justification of the appointment of a paid agent in large cities, a step which the small town organizations have considered most doubtful. Mr. William H. Hardy, of Boston, thought the paid agent a necessity, saying that each individual society, instead of doing a miscellaneous charity, should not take under its care more families than it could investigate, study and look after properly. Mr. J. L. Hornsby, of St. Louis, thought each conference should cover the work of its own parish before going outside.

Bishop Kelley closed the discussion in a characteristic speech, saying that the helping of one poor person in the St. Vincent manner was a better sermon than any ever preached. This is a laudable work, he said. The outside charity of the parish is for the men and the women among the congregation.

president of the Catholic Home Bureau of New York City. A similar topic was treated in a paper by Mr. Joseph C. Judge, of Baltimore, on the "After-Care and Supervision of Children from Institutions," the discussion following proving most important. By almost unanimous consent it seemed to be agreed that the day classes for the training of destitute children has passed, every speaker urging the securing of individual homes where the children may be adopted and raised under home influences rather than in the great asylum where they are treated by rule en masse.

**The Child in the Home.**—Dr. McKenna referred to the objections which had been raised to the placing-out system. He had been told, he said, that he could never succeed in placing children among Catholic couples; that there were few childless Catholic couples; that the influences of heredity would tell; that the boys would grow up to curse their foster parents, while the girls would turn out worse.

"The work of the Catholic Home Bureau, of New York City, proves my case, that it is possible to take a child into your home and raise it under proper influences, and have it turn out well. There is no mysterious germ. The child taken from bad surroundings and given an education among proper environment will not necessarily turn out badly. In the ten years we have been working 93.12 per cent. have turned out well, from cases taken at ten, twelve and even fourteen years of age. What the result will be from children taken in infancy it is impossible to tell as yet, our work being but ten years old."

The machinery of the home bureau was explained. "First we find a home. We investigate the applicant and his surroundings, and then select a child that will fit the home, and last of all we continue to visit that child after it is placed. Our agents go out to find homes, interview the pastor and the neighbors, talk with the applicant, view the surroundings and make their report. The home bureau is not an employment bureau where people can apply and get grown boys and girls to work on their places."

"We are receiving about 400 applications a year, and last year placed over 300 children in homes of people who have adopted them and will raise them for the love of the child. Of the 1,733 children which we have placed in homes in ten years, all of whom we have a record of, and all of whom are visited regularly, there have been but fourteen deaths, while in institutions in which children are herded there have been epidemics of typhoid, measles and other diseases—one asylum having lost forty children from measles last year."

**After Supervision.**—Mr. Judge's paper followed close on that of Dr. McKenna, calling special attention to the importance of the after-supervision of the home in which the child is placed. Mr. Judge agreed that individual treatment was impossible in large institutions, and that nothing could take the place of the child of a home. "Charity begins at home, and so does citizenship and government," declared the speaker.

Mr. Judge continued: "Do not sacrifice the religion of your child and his moral training on the altar of secular education. Many Catholic children have been placed in Protestant homes, where their religion has not one chance in a thousand. Placing-out agencies are reluctant to adopt rigid rules for the religious welfare of the child."

"But with proper supervision, a child is better off in a home than in any institution. A systematic form of inspection is necessary, however, to guard against the abuse of the child, the neglect of its health, overwork, failure to properly educate and clothe the child, or to look after its religious needs."

**Taking Care of Them.**—Mr. Thomas W. Hines, of Brooklyn, told of visits to homes in which adopted children were well taken care of, kept clean, neat and happy, saying that children raised in great institutions were more susceptible to evil influences after leaving the asylums than home-raised children.

Dr. William J. White, of Brooklyn, said that a poor home was better than a best institution, and this statement provoked general applause. "Still," he continued, "institutions will always be necessary for certain classes of children. A considerable discussion followed as to the treatment of half-orphan and children of whom there were relatives having some claim. The placing-out system was further explained by Mr. William H. Hardy, of Boston, who is superintendent of the Catholic Home Bureau, who told of a single family which had successfully raised three orphan children, all of whom turned out well.

Mr. Hardy, of Boston, presented an asylum for the care of infants under three years of age, asked as to boarding out infants. Dr. McKenna replied that his institution only placed children with people who would begin with charity and end with love, taking no guard against the abuse of the child, the neglect of its health, overwork, failure to properly educate and clothe the child, or to look after its religious needs."

Mr. Thomas W. Hines, of Brooklyn, told of visits to homes in which adopted children were well taken care of, kept clean, neat and happy, saying that children raised in great institutions were more susceptible to evil influences after leaving the asylums than home-raised children.

this was due in large measure to the preliminary supervision of the home, and to the ordinary supervision later.

**Not Time for Proselytizing.**—The discussion was closed by Mr. Edward T. DeVine, of New York, professor of sociology in Columbia University, and secretary of the United Charities of New York City. Dr. DeVine cautioned against too vigorous proselytizing, saying that the moment a person is in need of the necessities of life or in trouble or affliction is not the time to attempt to induce them to change their faith. "Experience has shown that Catholic

for consideration was "The Dependent Sick Poor"—a class to whom assistance is ever a real charity. Bishop Van de Vyver occupied a seat on the platform, and when called upon expressed his regret at not being able to attend the opening meeting. He seconded the welcome to Richmond expressed by his representatives on Sunday night, and then continued: "It is a real happiness to have the Conference of St. Vincent de Paul meeting in our city. Your presence here is a blessing to us. You come not only to help us and to teach us the care of the poor and the abandoned, but to elevate Catholicity in our midst."

In the absence of Dr. John A. Horgan, of Boston, a paper prepared by him on "The Physician in the Conference" was read by Mr. D. D. Donovan. Dr. Horgan called attention to the wonderful opportunities afforded the physician in his practice to detect and remedy the primary causes of vice and intemperance. "The physician," the paper said, "has the confidence of the people, and may make suggestions that would be resented coming from others. He may recommend means of better living, sanitation, hygiene, proper raising of children, care of contagious diseases, and in many ways divert the thoughts of the poor from their sufferings, after the model of Christ Himself, who taught the cure of the souls of men through the cure of the diseases of the body."

**Homes for Convalescents.**—A paper on "Homes for Convalescents" was read by Mr. J. C. Carroll, of St. Louis, who presented the problem of indigent persons recovering from illness, but not yet ready to take up the burden of life. He told of the work of St. Elizabeth's Home, at White Plains, N. Y., for the care of women discharged from maternity hospitals, as well as those recovering from surgical and other hospital treatment and from long sickness.

Dr. Kirby, of the Catholic University of Washington, suggested some lines of work that might be successfully undertaken by the ladies' auxiliaries, laying emphasis on developing the "social conscience" in children, by sending them on errands of mercy, carrying supplies to the homes of the poor, and giving to them early in their lives the blessing of good example. Dr. Kirby held that children to-day are too much segregated from life, too much shut up in schools, and much out of personal contact with conditions. A practical work for the ladies' auxiliaries, besides the raising of children, was also pointed out in the setting of a standard of housekeeping and teaching the poor cleanliness, neatness and proper living.

Mr. John Marron, of Pittsburg, spoke of the problems confronting his city, with its horde of aliens, explaining the work of the juvenile court, in which 1,356 children had been tried. Of these, over 1,100 were Catholic, or children of aliens of Catholic extraction, for whom the church was in some measure responsible.

Father Mullaney, of Syracuse, N. Y., also discussed the alien problem, saying: "Let us save the first generation, and the first generation will save all the succeeding ones."

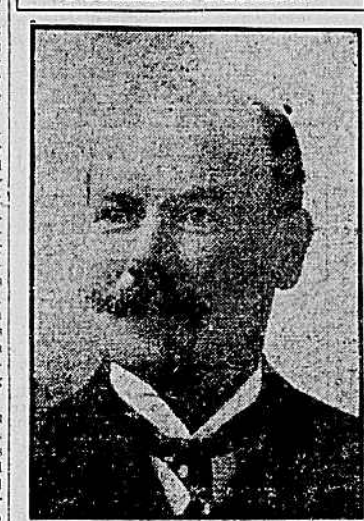
**Reception Last Night.**—Under the auspices of the ladies of the local auxiliary an entertainment was given to the visiting delegates last night in the rooms of the McGill Catholic Union.

In charge of Miss Higgins, chairman of the reception committee, the rooms were beautifully arranged with flowers and palms. Wild flowers known only in this section decorated the halls, and the dining-rooms were tastefully ornamented with cut flowers. The banquet hall was in charge of Mrs. Thomas Alden, and an efficient committee, while a large reception committee introduced the delegates and visitors, and saw that all had an enjoyable evening.

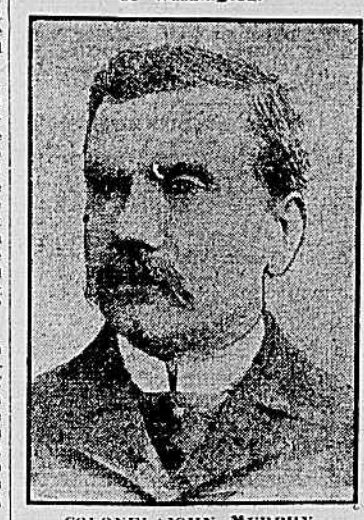
Among the ladies who are in attendance on the Women's Auxiliary of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul are: Mrs. Charles H. Duffy, New York City; Mrs. Kate A. Richard, New York City; Miss E. J. Madden, New York City; Mrs. E. Kane, New York; Miss K. Kane, New York; Mrs. Thomas M. Mulry, New York; Miss Grace L. Wilmon, Baltimore, Md.; Mrs. Robert Briggs, Baltimore, Md.; Miss Eleanor C. Briggs, Baltimore, Md.; Mrs. John Gullfoyle, Jersey City; Miss Frances E. Leitch, Woman's Auxiliary, Fresh Air Fund, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mrs. John J. Barry, New York; Mrs. Thomas Hughes Kelly, New York; Mrs. Edward Bowman, New York; Mrs. P. J. Menahan, Brooklyn; Miss Nora Crowley, New York; Miss Edith Rowan, New York; Mrs. William J. Bewe, New York; Mrs. Mary O. Flaherty, New York; Mrs. Davis Maloney, New York; Mrs. Frank P. Cunnion, New York; Mrs. James M. Tully, New York; Mrs. Anna Mulleir, New York; Miss Anna Prendergast, New York; Mrs. J. Campbell, New York; Mrs. Charles Murray, New York; Mrs. James J. Ryan, Baltimore, Md.; Mrs. Joseph N. Brooks, Baltimore, Md.; Mrs. Robertean Anian, Baltimore, Md.; Miss Elizabeth Lane, Baltimore, Md.; Mrs. J. Kingston, Baltimore, Md.; Mrs. J. Travers, Baltimore, Md.; Mrs. P. J. Toomey, Baltimore, Md.; Mrs. Leander Dorsey, Baltimore, Md.; Mrs. Thomas H. Carter, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Arthur P. Davis, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. T. J. Dillon, New York; Mrs. J. C. Carroll, St. Louis, Mo.

**Night Session.**—At the night session the general topic

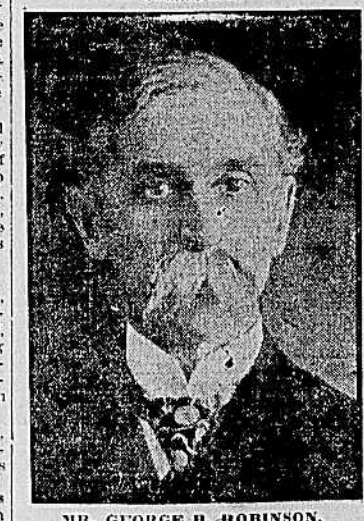
### Prominent Members



JUDGE W. H. DE LACY,  
of Washington.



COLONEL JOHN MURPHY,  
Chairman of General Reception  
Committee.



MR. GEORGE B. ROBINSON,  
Head of New York Catholic Protective  
for Care of Children.

children placed in Protestant homes do not adopt the religion of their foster-parents, but lose the faith of their childhood, without having anything to supplant it. It is not the duty of the State or of the secular charitable societies to take advantage of destitution or orphanage to attempt to change religious faith, it being rather their duty to strengthen the faith with which the family comes to the organization."

Dr. DeVine closed with a high tribute to President Mulry, who, he said, had been one of the founders of the New York Fresh Air Movement, which was in many respects the beginning of modern co-operation among charitable institutions.

## SURGEONS GATHER TO DISCUSS WORK

(Continued from First Page.)

Warren in 1879 had called together a number of surgeons to obtain from them an expression of opinion in regard to the formation of an association for the scientific advancement of surgery. The spirit of this meeting was decidedly hostile, but in spite of opposition the organization was effected in New York City on May 31st of the following year, and Dr. Samuel Gross was elected the first president, an office he held for five years. It is interesting to note here that the next meeting was held in Richmond, May 5, 1881. Dr. Hunter McGuire was at that time an honored member of the association, and he traced carefully the history of the body down to the present year, being voted an extension of time in order to complete his paper.

Dr. Stephen H. Weeks, of Portland, Me., presented a paper on "Surgery of the Gasserian Ganglion." After a careful resume of the anatomy of this structure, he reviewed in turn the indications for its removal, the preparation of the patient, the selection of an anesthetic—his personal preference being ether—and stated in detail the technique of his operation, which was with slight modifications the one used by Sir Victor Horsley, of England. He emphasized the statement that he saw no necessity for striking the ganglion in two stages. Photographs were exhibited and the doctor mentioned four cases, with recovery in each instance. He regarded as of minor importance the danger of hemorrhage, on which many have insisted.

Dr. Minier, of Boston, in reply, thought the danger of hemorrhage exceedingly great, and was of the opinion that the operation should be done in two stages.

He thought the less done the better for the patient. Dr. Richardson, of Boston, and Dr. Van der Veer, of Albany, also took part in the discussion, after which Dr. Weeks was heard again.

**Noted Surgeon Speaks.**—Dr. John B. Murphy, of Chicago, was introduced, and by special request read a paper on "Acute General Perforating Peritonitis," instead of the subject originally assigned to him, "The Advance of the Science of Surgery as any other man in America to-day, and the announcement of his name at this juncture was the signal for generous and prolonged applause.

He is a man of striking personal appearance, and delivered a splendid paper couched in the most precise, yet fluent language. He stated at the very outset that he wished his subject to be understood. "General Perforating Peritonitis," he said, "is a disease of the abdomen, and conclusions drawn would be based on the observation of forty-eight consecutive cases treated by him during a period of five years. His statistics showed that during 1893 and 1894 the mortality in perforating peritonitis was 87 per cent., from 1894 to 1896, 53 per cent., and that since 1896 it had greatly diminished, were cited. He attributed the difference in results to the difference in the management of the cases, the shortness of interval between perforation and operation, the diminished mechanical disturbance of the abdominal contents, the shortness of the operation itself, the recognition of conditions favoring absorption of the effusion, the removal of the effusion, and the elimination of toxic materials existing in the blood both before and after perforation."

**Discussion of Paper.**—Though the time allotted to him had expired, Dr. Murphy was asked to give a summary of the treatment he pursued in the cases on which he operated.

Discussion of his paper was then opened by Dr. Deaver, who paid his colleague a high tribute, and reported a number of similar cases he had operated on at the German Hospital in Philadelphia. He emphasized particularly the fact that he allowed his patients no morphine after operation, the morphine being given only in several cases, in which the Murphy treatment had been instituted.

He differed very strongly with Dr. Deaver in regard to the withholding of morphine from the patient.

At this point the association adjourned for dinner until 2:30 o'clock. Just before the members dispersed Dr. Johnston announced that during the remaining sessions would be held in another part of the hotel much better suited to the purposes of the surgeons.

**Afternoon Session.**—When the association reconvened at 2:30 o'clock (the discussion of Dr. Murphy's paper was reopened and was participated in by eight or ten members, among them Dr. Moore, of Minneapolis; Dr. Richardson, of Boston; Dr. Armstrong, of Montreal; Dr. Harris, of Chicago; and Mr. Moynihan, of Leeds, England. Dr. Moore protested against depriving patient of morphine; Dr. Rich-

ardson laid stress upon the importance of giving more credit to the general practitioner in recognizing early the need of operation.

Dr. Harris, of Chicago, cited seventeen cases of bullet wounds of the intestine, the result of a perforation, of which only two died. The Murphy treatment being used. The deaths were of a large blood vessel; in the other the liver, lung, pleura and spinal cord were all perforated. What he desired to place most emphasis on was that all were operated on early, and all were drained. Mr. Moynihan then took the floor and stated that they had been employing the Murphy treatment at the Leeds Infirmary for some time, with a marked diminution of mortality. He, too, differed with Dr. Deaver as to the exhibition of morphine, favoring the administration of a small dose before the patient was moved from the operating room. The operation being a short one, he never used a general anesthetic.

Dr. Murphy closed the discussion by stating that he had invented no life-saving stitch or device, but had simply given the final result of a simple plan treatment. He wished it to go out from that meeting as his positive conviction that every case of general perforating peritonitis ought to be well if properly handled. Of the forty-eight consecutive cases that were treated by him, forty-six recovered.

**Surgery of the Stomach.**—The remainder of the afternoon session was given over to the reading of papers and the discussion on the subject of surgery of the stomach and small intestine. Papers on "Late Results (two years or more) After Operations for Benign Diseases of the Stomach and Duodenum" were read by Mr. Moynihan, of Leeds, Eng.; Dr. William J. Mayo, of Rochester, Minn.; and Dr. John B. Deaver, of Philadelphia. All three papers were scholarly and exhaustive, and the conclusions drawn from the statistics presented were valuable and instructive.

"How Frequently Do Gastric Ulcers Become Carcinomata?" was the subject of a masterly paper by Dr. William J. Mayo, of Philadelphia. Dr. Mayo, a physician of long standing, and an eminent authority, stated that almost every case of carcinoma of the stomach was preceded by ulcer. He showed by quoting end results the importance of early diagnosis and prompt and radical operation in the precancerous stage.

Dr. John B. Deaver, of Philadelphia, was the author of "Gastric and Duodenal Ulcers Secondary to Wounds of the Urinary Bladder." He was followed by Dr. Burts, of Cleveland, who read a paper on "Congenital Stenosis of the Pylorus." Both of the last named subjects were ably and thoroughly discussed.

Discussion of the papers of the afternoon was participated in at some length by Drs. Crile, of Cleveland; Finney, of Baltimore; Freeman, of Denver; Harte, of Philadelphia; Meyer, of New York; Oliver, of Philadelphia; Ransohoff, of Chambersburg, Pa.; Richardson, of Boston; Shepherd, of Montreal; and Moynihan, of England.

Mr. Moynihan expressed his deep appreciation of the honor conferred on him in asking him to address the body, this being the third time that he has been invited to speak before what he regarded as the most distinguished association of surgeons in the world.

At the conclusion of Mr. Moynihan's remarks the association adjourned, to meet to-day, when there will be sessions at 8:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

**The Social Feature.**—Miss Mary Johnston gave a luncheon at 1:30 P. M. yesterday at her home, 110 East Franklin Street, to the wives of the surgeons in attendance upon the meeting.

There was no especial color scheme in decoration throughout the house, but spring flowers were used with lavish and tasteful effect everywhere, and the result was most artistic. Miss Johnston and her two sisters, Miss Eloise and Miss Elizabeth Johnston, were assisted in dispensing hospitality by Mrs. George Ben Johnston, Mrs. Thomas Bolling, Mrs. Bradley Johnson, Mrs. Dawson, Mrs. Claude A. Swanson, Mrs. John T. Anderson, Mrs. Sally Anderson, Mrs. E. L. Bonham, Misses Hope and Norma Stewart, Miss Ellen Glasgow, Miss Cooke, Mrs. Cary Glasgow McCormick, Miss Lee, Mrs. Leake, Miss Coralle Johnston, Mrs. Lee, Miss McMullen, Mrs. Tompkins, Misses Tompkins and Miss Julia Grant Moore, Mrs. John T. Anderson, of 908 West Franklin Street, was the hostess at tea from 5 to 7 P. M. yesterday, her guests being the wives and daughters of the visiting surgeons. Syringas, bridal wreath and wild honeysuckle, placed wherever an effective arrangement was possible, brought fragrant spring into one of the most charming colonial houses in Richmond.

In the dining-room were pink roses and pink shaded candles. Delicious and dainty refreshments were served. From 5 to 7 P. M. to-day Mrs. Claude A. Swanson will be at home in honor of the surgeons.

(Continued on Fifth Page.)